

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

MORE FIGHTING ON THE ASIATIC COAST.
The Russians have crossed into the Dobruja, where they intend to station two army corps for the purpose of menacing the Turkish line of defense, extending from Carnova to Kuzendje on the Black Sea. The main army is preparing to cross the Danube above Rusechuk, and advance upon Timova and Varna. This strategy will divide the Turkish forces, and compel them to meet the Russians in the open field if they would retard their advance into Bulgaria. In Caucasus the Turks bombarded Sukum-Kaleh on Monday, and, aided by the natives, drove the Russians from the town. A Russian war steamer on Sunday attacked a Turkish frigate near Batum, but the combat was indecisive. In the interior the Russians are reported to be massing troops around Kars.

OPERATIONS IN THE DOBRUDJA.

THE DANUBE CROSSED AT POTRICH BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY—AN ENGAGEMENT IN PROGRESS—THE TURKS ABOUT TO BURN TULCHA.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15, 1877.
Reuter's Constantinople dispatch, dated to-day, 7:30 a. m., says: "News has been received that a Russian corps, with cavalry and artillery, crossed the Danube near Potrich and entered the Dobruja. An engagement is proceeding."

A Galatz telegram to the *Times* says: "Yesterday a steaming from Braila took over some lighters and 200 laborers and removed several hundred tons of coal, unopposed, which the Turks had accumulated at Getchet for the use of the flotilla. The Russian front will be covered by 10 regiments of Cossacks. The inundations have now decreased in the Braila valley, and 6,000 troops are marching down."

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch, dated Matchin, Monday, says: "The Russians are apparently making an attempt to cross the Danube. Heavy artillery firing has been going on up to the moment of my sending this dispatch. The Turks have been successful in repelling the attack. The Russians are believed to be in great force."

THE DESIGN TO BURN TULCHA.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Pera, May 13, says: "There being rumors in Tuluha that in the event of that place having to be abandoned orders have been given that it should be destroyed by the retreating garrison, the Consuls of Austria, Greece, and other states applied to the Governor, who acknowledged that such were his orders, but that before things came to such extremities he would give the Consuls and all allies timely warning, so as to provide for the safety of their persons and as much property as they could remove. Such orders, the Governor added, had been sent to all persons commanding in Bulgaria. The Consuls communicated with their respective Envoys here, and remonstrances were made by them to the Porte. The Government gave reassuring answers as to the safety of the persons of foreign subjects, but evinced some disposition to persevere in its destructive system of defensive warfare."

The Seventh and Eleventh corps are to invade the Dobruja.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 16, 1877.

The Turks have dispatched 10,000 men from the Widin garrison in all haste to the Dobruja.

Canonica is proceeding at various points on the Danube.

THE IMPENDING INVASION OF BULGARIA.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY PREPARING TO CROSS THE DANUBE ABOVE GIURGEVO—A TURKISH GUNBOAT CAPTURED—THE DANUBE TO BE FREE.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15, 1877.

A Vienna telegram to the *Times* says: "The Russian army for actual operations now numbers nine corps. Only two are destined for the Dobruja; the main body, according to military calculations, will cross near Giurgevo and move south-east toward Varna."

Another Vienna telegram says that the Eighth and Twelfth Russian Corps will probably cross the Danube near Turna, thereby turning the Bulgarian quadrilateral. A Bucharest telegram confirms this information. It says that great concentration of Russian troops is taking place at Turna, one of the points at which they will cross the river. [Turna is 60 miles above Giurgevo.]

The *Telegraph's* Bucharest dispatch confirms the capture of the Turkish gunboat, which tried to pass Kalafat. The correspondent says he has ascertained beyond doubt that the Serbian authorities have accumulated large stores of forage and provisions at Glodova. The Turkish gunboat was forced to surrender near Kalafat because of a heavy fire from a battery.

The *Times's* Vienna correspondent says:

According to advices from St. Petersburg the Russian Government is quite ready to give the assurances required by Austria, that the intention to navigation on the Danube shall be only temporary, and that it shall in no way prejudice the principle of freedom of the river as settled by the Treaty of Paris. Russia, moreover, is willing to give these assurances in such public form as to dispense any apprehensions as to any intention of Russia to limit the freedom of the river except as demanded by the necessities of war. A more serious question is the neutrality guaranteed to the vessels navigated by the Danube Commission, and on which navigation at the mouth of the Danube entirely depends. The Russian Government, however, is not prepared to guarantee the neutrality of the vessels, and that anything detrimental to the interests of the Danube Commission would be deemed a violation of neutrality. Consideration of the questions which might eventually arise in regard to the neutrality of the Danube Commission is therefore being given to an interference of ideas between the neutral Powers, which is all the more advisable, as a financial difficulty has arisen, the revenue of the Commission being entirely stopped by the stoppage of navigation. There is every probability of the guaranteeing Powers being called upon to provide for the deficiency.

The *Times's* dispatch from Berlin says: "The position of the Roumanian army fit for active operations cannot be estimated at over 30,000. The infantry are provided with various kinds of rifles. The officers are inefficient. The cavalry are very inefficiently horsed. The artillery are provided with Krupp guns."

LONDON, Wednesday, May 16, 1877.

The *Times's* Bucharest telegram says: "The Roumanian losses at Kalafat were heavier than is generally supposed. The exact number is not yet publicly known, but it is stated to be about 80 killed and wounded."

OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

A TURKISH FRIGATE ATTACKED BY A RUSSIAN WAR STEAMER—THE RESULT INDECISIVE—SUKUM-KALEH BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 16, 1877.

A telegram to the *Standard* says: "A Russian war steamer recently escaped from Sebastopol and reached the vicinity of Batum on Sunday night. When seven miles from shore she sent four boats with torpedoes to attack a Turkish frigate in the roadstead. The torpedoes failed to explode. Fire was opened from the frigate and shore. In the darkness and confusion the Russian boats fled in different directions. Two succeeded in reaching Port Unharmed at daybreak. No news has been received of the other two boats or the steamer. The Russians attach great importance to the steamer's departure from Sebastopol as showing the inefficiency of the Turkish blockade."

The *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs: "I am glad to report a great success of the Turks in Asia on Monday. Admiral Hassan Pasha, after bombarding the fortifications of Sukum-Kaleh, landed a number of soldiers, who were immediately joined by 3,000 natives. A violent combat ensued. The Russians were driven out of Sukum-Kaleh to day. Upward of 10,000 natives joined the Turkish forces, who hold the fortifications. The town is in flames. All the surrounding country is rising in support of the Turks."

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Intelligence has been received to the effect that a

THE RUSSIAN OFFICIAL VERSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, May 15, 1877.
It is officially announced that a Turkish squadron bombarded a village near Sukum-Kaleh on the 12th inst., and it is reported landed 1,000 Circassians. The commander of Sukum-Kaleh sent some Cossacks and militia in pursuit.

Six Turkish ironclads appeared before Sukum-Kaleh May 14.

HOSTILITY OF THE GREEKS.

ATHENS, Tuesday, May 15, 1877.

The first collision between the Greek insurgents and the Turkish troops has occurred near Athynios, in Thessaly. The press at Athens unanimously demands war.

BRITISH INTERESTS AND THE WAR.

INDIA NOT MENACED BY RUSSIA—THE PEACE PARTY DOMINANT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15, 1877.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Robert Bunker, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question of Mr. Denison, said that the Indian Government has no information that Russia has assembled a large force at Tashkent for offensive operations against the East Indies through Pamir.

The *Times* is a leading article says:

Nothing has been so remarkable during the debate in the House of Commons as the declarations in favor of peace from Conservatives as well as Liberals. We do not say that danger is past, for every Russian success may be expected to provide unimpeachable proof, but for the present the country and Government are in the way of safety. Both sides of the House will doubtless claim some advantage, but the real gain lies with the party which is the ally of peace.

An analysis of last night's division in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions shows that the majority consisted of 329 Conservatives and 25 members of the Opposition, the latter including the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Lambart, Mr. Roebuck, and Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, and 18 Home Rulers. The minority consisted of 12 Home Rulers, 1 Conservative (Mr. Denison), and the *Times* Liberal. The Home Rule leaders (Gladstone and Fabian) abstained from voting.

Reuter's Berlin dispatch says: "It is reported that England and Russia are endeavoring to agree upon a line of demarcation for war operations which would prevent their interests from clashing."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* criticizes Lord Derby's speech, made in the House of Lords May 13. The *Journal* says there is no contradiction between the *Times's* Moscow speech and his assurances to Lord Loftus at Livadia. The *Journal* regrets that the action of the Parliamentary Opposition should lead British Ministers to sometimes make incautious and extreme statements. The friendly relations between England and Russia should induce frankness, not groundless suspicion.

The *Times's* Paris special says: "The semi-official Russian Agency says the serious prolonged debates in the House of Commons on the Eastern crisis are producing a good impression here, for it appears from the declarations of the various Ministers that England has solely in view the protection of English interests. Now as Russia has no intention directly or indirectly of menacing the interests of England or any other Power, no cause for conflict is to be apprehended."

THE ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.

THE RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY AT KARS—THE ENGAGEMENT AT BATUM.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 16, 1877.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Kars by way of Erzerum remains intact.

The *Central News* publishes the following St. Petersburg, May 15, telegram: "The Russians attacked Batum on Friday. After a desperate engagement, which both sides suffered heavily, the Russian positions were maintained."

It is above every trustworthy, it would be a practical admission of the Russian defeat, as claimed by the Turks. Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says: "The Russians are massing large forces in the neighborhood of Kars."

ROMANIA'S POLITICAL ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15, 1877.

The *Paris Journal des Debats* has a Pesh telegram asserting that Roumania has declared war against Turkey. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Bucharest says: "The Chamber of Deputies have adopted a bill to cover the expense of mobilization by requisitions; also a bill regulating the position of officers on active service. The Chamber also voted \$50,000 to defray half the expenses of officers' campaigning equipments."

It is noteworthy that this Reuter telegram says nothing about the formal declaration of war, as stated in the *Journal des Debats's* dispatch. The Chamber have given the Government power to make such a declaration, and a state of actual war really exists.

THE WAR IN WESTERN TURKEY.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 15, 1877.

The *Tagblatt's* Cetinje special dispatch states that Vukobrat, chief of the Herzegovina insurgents, has blockaded the fortress of Krstina. The Militia have driven the Turks from Orschi after a sanguinary fight, wherein an entire Turkish battalion was destroyed. It is reported that the Militia chief will bring down a strong corps to cooperate with the Montenegrins.

London, Wednesday, May 16, 1877.

Servian volunteers are constantly passing the frontier to join the Bosnian insurgents.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES.

THE TURKS SEEKING A LOAN—THE TARTARS DISTRICTED.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15, 1877.

Zulfi Effendi, one of the members of the Turkish Ministry of Finance, has arrived in Paris, on his way here, for the purpose, probably, of negotiating a loan.

The *Morning Post's* Berlin telegram says the German Government has not yet decided upon issuing a proclamation of neutrality, and it is said to be quite uncertain if it will do so. If it does, it will only be after all the Great Powers see the example. Persons professing to be well informed deny that Count Schenkendorf's visit to Prince Bismarck had any political importance.

A Central News telegram from Kischenev, May 15, says: "The Turkish squadron is expected off the Crimea, on account of suspicions of disaffection among the Tartar chiefs."

FOUR TURKISH FORTRESSES.

RUSECHUK, SILISTRIA, VARNA, AND SHUMLA—THEIR FORTIFICATIONS.

The cut accompanying this article represents what may be termed the Turkish quadrilateral, at the angles of which are Rusechuk, Silistria, and Varna on the Danube, and Shumla on the Black Sea, and the inland fortress of Shumla. These are the four principal strongholds of the Turks between the Danube and the pass in the Balkan range. It still remains an open question where the Russians will attempt to cross the Danube. The point where their force was first concentrated was Galatz, at the northern bend of the Danube. If they cross here they will have to march through the marshes of the Dobruja, where, during the war of 1853-4, the Turks cooped up the Russians for several months. For a work post the Russians have been concentrating at Rusechuk and Giurgevo, and the latest advices indicate that a passage will be made between these two points, and that the campaign opened, latter point and Rusechuk. When the campaign opened, latter point and Rusechuk. When the campaign opened, latter point and Rusechuk. When the campaign opened, latter point and Rusechuk.

THE TURKISH QUADRILATERAL.

ON ACCOUNT OF ITS FORTIFICATIONS AND NATURAL DEFENSES IT THEREFORE BE OF PERMANENT INTEREST.



As the traveler approaches it from the interior, Rusechuk presents a novel and picturesque appearance with its white minarets, mosques, and minarets rising from a forest of fruit trees. Beyond lies the Danube, two miles wide, with islands and sand bars to retard its current and detract from the grandeur of other parts of the river. The town has a population of about 30,000, and an extensive trade is carried on with Vienna in cloth, indigo, corn, and wine. It is the most important Turkish town in a manufacturing sense, on the Danube. It contains nine mosques and several Greek and Armenian churches, synagogues, and baths, and is the seat of a Greek archbishop. It has been the scene of several engagements between Russia and Turkey during the war of 1877. In 1876 it was besieged for several weeks and then surrendered to the Russians. After its evacuation, in 1876, the Russians burned it, but it was soon rebuilt, and what is now the town of Giurgevo, on the other side of the Danube, was constructed as a fortified bridge head. In 1829 the treaty of Adrianople compelled the Turks to raise their works to the ground, but they were rebuilt again in 1853, at the opening of the Danubian campaign. The Russians then occupied Giurgevo and the Turks retreated, several months passing in which both armies attempted to make a passage, until at last the Turks made a foothold on one of the islands and eventually captured Giurgevo, the Russians retiring to Bucharest. This was the last serious outbreak of conflict of that campaign. The fortifications of the town have been improved during the past few months, and an attempt by the Russians now to cross the river could be powerfully resisted. A correspondent of the *London News*, who passed down the river on April 25, writes that for a distance of three miles along the margin of the stream—from far above the town to the bluff far below—the bank is thickly studded with earthenwork batteries, some looking due eastward, others facing up stream, others fronting down stream, so that the cannon mounted behind the massive parapets—granting that they are there—can sweep the Danube so thoroughly that a vessel could not pass the mouth of their iron hail-storm. But the work of the river is not its only locality that is thus protected. Behind the low bluff along the bank an undulating plateau, about two miles broad, extends backward to a continuous rising ground having a series of knolls upon its surface. On each of these knolls is an entrenched camp. So far as the correspondent could see with his glass from the river, the ridge above is "a great entrenched camp, with an elaborate earthenwork redoubt on each flank and another in the center. The fortifications consist of three lines, all of which are extremely formidable. The troops around Rusechuk numbered about 20,000 men, some of whom were engaged in the construction of a pontoon bridge, while new earthworks were in progress of construction everywhere."

Silistria is a strongly-fortified Turkish town, which has been mentioned in the wars of the past hundred years. It has a population of about 20,000, has several mosques, a large Greek church and convent, spacious barracks and public buildings. The chief trade is in wool and cattle. It is a very ancient city, and in the vicinity are the ruins of fortifications which were erected during the Byzantine Empire. In 971 the emperor routed the Russians under Isladav. In 1773 it was again besieged by the Russians, and still again in 1779, when it was captured and razed to the ground. In 1810 it capitulated, the first and only time in its history. In 1828 another siege was laid and continued several months, the Russians at last retiring. In 1829, however, it was reduced, and held as a pledge for the payment of an indemnity to the Porte. When new troubles with Russia were apparent in 1849-50, the fortifications were greatly strengthened by the addition of twelve detached forts, of which the one on the hill commanding the town is said to be one of the best military works of the time. In April, 1854, it was invested by an army of 50,000 Russians, which was afterwards increased to 70,000, and a regular bombardment was kept up for three weeks, midnight attacks were made, 30,000 men attempted to gain the town, but all without success. The Russians retired and retreated across the river. It is reported that 50,000 shot and shell were thrown upon the town, while the Russians lost 12,000 men and had 20,000 had up in hospitals.

Varna lies on the northern side of a small bay, the Black Sea, has a good anchorage for ships of small burden, is the terminus of a railroad, and lies between Silistria and the sea. It has a frequent course of warlike operations. The sea side is defended by three powerful batteries, and the land side by a strong fortification. The town is a goodly one, and is considered a stronghold for the defense of the harbor. On the land side the city is completely enclosed by a wall, and at every favorable place bastions have been thrown out and are heavily armed. A few years ago they were in good order. An English military traveler who visited the city in 1853 wrote: "Varna may be considered a second class fortress, capable of making a protracted defense; and, as it is one of the best of the very few harbors on the western coast of the Black Sea, it is a position of the utmost importance." It is a very old town, is on the site of ancient Oesana, which was founded by the Milesians. It was captured by Bulgarians in the seventh century; it was in 1010 the Bulgarians took the town, and in 1018 a several thousand Christians from Rusechuk and Silistria fled to Varna. In 1793 it was captured by the Russians after a three months' siege, and in 1844, when occupied by Turkey and the allied powers as a base of operations against the Crimean, half of it was destroyed by a conflagration. It has a population of about 20,000, of whom 10,000 are Christians.

The remaining corner of this quadrilateral is Shumla, a town of about 40,000 people, and also one of the strongest fortifications in Turkey. Roads from Varna, Constantinople, Silistria, and Rusechuk meet there. The town lies on the north slope of the Balkan, about half way between its crest and the lower Danube, in a gorge which is closed in by steep hills on three sides by mountains. In all the wars between Turkey and Russia it has been the point of concentration for the Turkish forces. In the vicinity is an entrenched camp capable of accommodating from 40,000 to 60,000 men. At the summit of the cliffs which surround it is a wide table-land, covered with brush and underwood, intersected by narrow wooded paths. The fortifications which crown the heights are of great extent. Besides the strongly bastioned wall, there are numerous detached works, massive barracks, and hospitals built since 1840. The most accessible approaches are enabled by strong forts. It was taken by the Emperor Nicholas in 1877. The Turks took it in 1877 and held it for three weeks, but it fell to the Greek contingent for 90 years, mainly under the Grand Vizier Hassan whose tomb is the most notable monument in the city. The Russians attempted to take it in 1774, 1807, 1810, and in 1829, but without success. In 1843 its fortifications were greatly extended.

HONOR TO THE LATE JUDGE EMMONS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15.—The members of the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts of this city met this morning, and appointed Stanley Matthews, E. F. Noyes, T. D. Lincoln, and others as a committee to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of Judge H. H. Emmons in Detroit yesterday. The committee will make their report on Saturday.

WASHINGTON.

CONSULAR REFORM.
THREE IMPORTANT IDEAS WHICH WILL GOVERN MR. EVARTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The reorganization of the consular service of the United States, to which reference has already been made in dispatches to THE TRIBUNE, will begin at once. The Secretary of State will make haste slowly. He will avoid the removal of competent and efficient officers, but will strive to weed out those unfit for the positions they hold. Three important principles have already been determined upon by the Secretary of State to govern him in a reformation of the consular service. They are as follows: First, it will be his aim to fill all the important commercial consulates by the appointment of men of commercial experience; second, in selecting consuls for Oriental ports, where judicial duties have to be performed, none except educated lawyers will be appointed; third, one of the essential qualifications required of all consuls will be that they shall be able to speak the language of the country in which they are stationed. If the reform in the consular service went no further than to bring its personnel strictly under these three rules, its efficiency would be very greatly increased; but in addition to this the Secretary of State will strive to apply those general principles of civil service reform which are to be recognized in all departments of the Government.

LEERO'S FILIBUSTERS.

NOTHING KNOWN ABOUT THEM AT WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Some sensational stories have recently been published about the contemplated organization in this country of a band of filibusters for the purpose of invading Mexico in the interests of the deposed Lerdo Government. Among other things it has been reported that prominent leaders in the scheme have been in Washington for the purpose of ascertaining whether the United States Government will feel called upon to interfere with their plans or not. If any such leaders or agents have been in this city, it is certain that they have held no communication with the Administration; nor have there been any inquiries leading any one connected with the Government to suppose that an attempt was making to obtain such information. The report that President Lerdo has been in Washington is also believed to be without foundation.

As the United States Government has therefore received no private or official information of any proposed filibustering expedition, no occasion has arisen for it to take any notice of the sensational reports already referred to. Of course the Administration will allow no expeditions to be fitted out within the territory of the United States for raids into Mexico, and it will at the same time see to it that citizens of the United States receive proper treatment upon Mexican soil, and that Mexican thieves and banditti are not allowed to rob and plunder our citizens on American soil.

The denial reported to have been made by a Brownsville paper that any Mexican cattle thieves have been raiding upon Texas herds during the last 15 months is undoubtedly true from its point of view. No recent complaints of incursions into Texas along the lower Rio Grande River have recently been received. The latest reports are further up the river, in the vicinity of Eagle Pass; and of these the editor of the Brownsville paper probably has no better means of information than persons in Washington.

THE CHICAGO WHISKY CASES.

THE GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT SAYS THAT JUDGMENT MUST BE ENTERED IN OTHER CASES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Assistant Secretary French reached a conclusion to-day in the case of Jacob Rehn, leader of the Chicago Whisky Ring. His opinion is that the present \$1,000,000 fine is in the nature of an additional criminal action against him, and cannot be sustained for the reason that Rehn has already been tried for the same offense, convicted, punished in part, and pardoned. This decision will undoubtedly be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and by the Court of Claims, and will result in the dismissal of the case. The Government will not, however, be satisfied with the result, and will probably bring a new case against Rehn, who has already been tried for the same offense, convicted, punished in part, and pardoned. This decision will undoubtedly be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and by the Court of Claims, and will result in the dismissal of the case. The Government will not, however, be satisfied with the result, and will probably bring a new case against Rehn, who has already been tried for the same offense, convicted, punished in part, and pardoned.

The Hon. HENRY F. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

His letter of March 15th has not been acted upon by reason of the request of the parties affected by the compromise proposed, that they should have time to submit a formal offer for trial. The rejection of the offer of the 15th day of your letter of the 10th inst. has now before me, presenting the propositions for compromise. I have carefully considered the same, and find that the Government is not prepared to accept of them. The Government is not prepared to accept of them. The Government is not prepared to accept of them.

These cases present the same general features. The defendants are charged with the possession of a large quantity of whisky, and with the sale of the same. The Government is not prepared to accept of them. The Government is not prepared to accept of them. The Government is not prepared to accept of them.

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